



Packages - Part II

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Objectives

- **Practical exercise to create package specification and body**
- **Write packages that use the overloading feature**
- **Use Forward Declarations to avoid errors with mutually referential subprograms**
- **Initialize variables with a one-time-only procedure**
- **Invoking Package Function from SQL**
- **Understand persistent states**

Creating a Package Specification: Example

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE comm_package  
IS  
    g_comm NUMBER := 0.10; --initialized to 0.10  
    PROCEDURE reset_comm  
    (p_comm IN NUMBER);  
END comm_package;  
/
```

- **G_COMM** is a global variable and is initialized to 0.10.
- **RESET_COMM** is a public procedure that is implemented in the package body.

Creating a Package Body: Example

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY comm_package  
IS  
    FUNCTION validate_comm (p_comm IN NUMBER)  
    RETURN BOOLEAN  
    IS  
        v_max_comm NUMBER;  
    BEGIN  
        SELECT MAX(comm)  
        INTO v_max_comm  
        FROM emp;  
        IF p_comm > v_max_comm THEN RETURN(FALSE);  
        ELSE RETURN(TRUE);  
        END IF;  
    END validate_comm;  
  
    ...
```

Creating a Package Body: Example

```
PROCEDURE reset_comm (p_comm IN NUMBER)
IS
BEGIN
IF validate_comm(p_comm)
THEN g_comm:=p_comm; --reset global variable
ELSE
RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20210,'Invalid
commission');
END IF;
END reset_comm;
END comm_package;
/
```

Declaring a Bodiless Package

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE global_vars IS  
  mile_2_kilo CONSTANT NUMBER := 1.6093;  
  kilo_2_mile CONSTANT NUMBER := 0.6214;  
  yard_2_meter CONSTANT NUMBER := 0.9144;  
  meter_2_yard CONSTANT NUMBER := 1.0936;  
END global_vars;  
/  
EXECUTE DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('20 miles = ' || 20*  
global_vars.mile_2_kilo || ' km')
```

Overloading

- **Allows you to use the same name for different subprograms inside a package**
- **Requires the formal parameters of the subprograms to differ in number, order, or datatype family**
- **Allows you to build more flexibility. A user or application is not restricted by the specific datatype or number of formal parameters**
- **Restriction: Only local or packaged subprograms can be overloaded**

Overloading: Example

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY over_pack
IS
    PROCEDURE add_dept
        (v_deptno    IN    dept.deptno%TYPE,
         v_name       IN    dept.dname%TYPE   DEFAULT 'unknown',
         v_loc        IN    dept.loc%TYPE     DEFAULT 'unknown')
    IS
    BEGIN
        INSERT INTO dept
        VALUES (v_deptno,v_name,v_loc);
    END add_dept;
    PROCEDURE add_dept
        (v_name       IN    dept.dname%TYPE   DEFAULT 'unknown',
         v_loc        IN    dept.loc%TYPE     DEFAULT 'unknown')
    IS
    BEGIN
        INSERT INTO dept
        VALUES (dept_deptno.NEXTVAL,v_name,v_loc);
    END add_dept;
END over_pack;
```


Forward Declarations

Identifiers must be declared before referencing them.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY forward_pack
IS

    PROCEDURE award_bonus(. . .)
    IS
    BEGIN
        calc_rating(. . .);  --Illegal reference
    END;

    PROCEDURE calc_rating(. . .)
    IS
    BEGIN

    END;
END forward_pack;
```

Forward Declarations

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY forward_pack
IS
    PROCEDURE calc_rating(. . .);
        -- forward declaration

    PROCEDURE award_bonus(. . .)
    IS
        -- subprograms defined in
    BEGIN
        -- alphabetical order
        calc_rating(. . .);
        . . .
    END;

    PROCEDURE calc_rating(. . .)
    IS
    BEGIN
        . . .
    END;
END forward_pack;
```

Creating a One-Time-Only Procedure

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE taxes  
IS
```

```
    tax    NUMBER;  
    ...    -- declare all public procedures/functions  
END taxes;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY taxes  
IS
```

```
    ... -- declare all private variables  
    ... -- define public/private  
procedures/functions  
BEGIN  
    SELECT    rate_value  
    INTO      tax  
    FROM      tax_rates  
    WHERE     rate_name = 'TAX';  
END taxes;
```

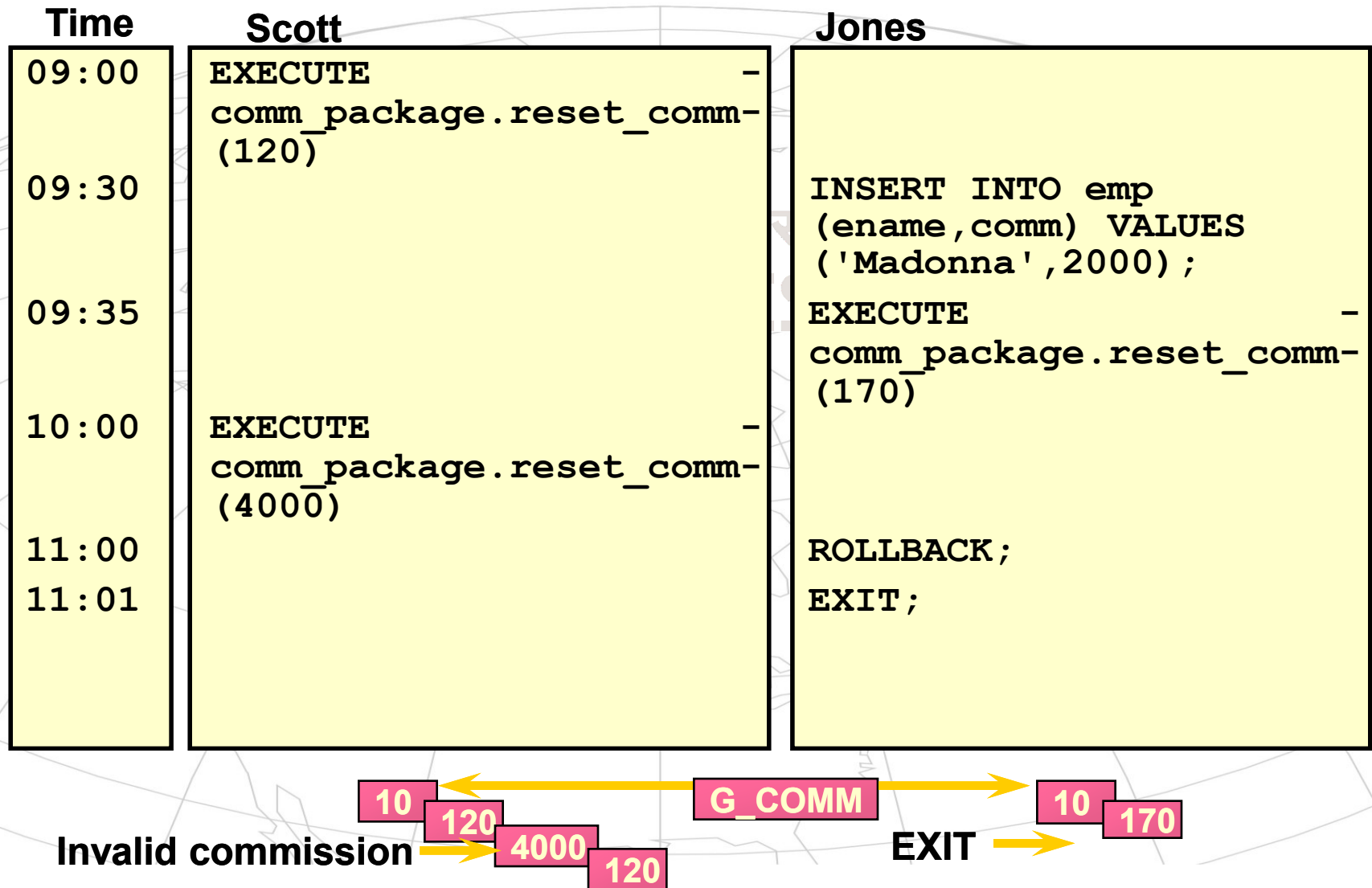
Invoke a Package Function from SQL Statements

```
SELECT taxes_pack.tax(sal), sal, ename  
FROM emp;
```

TAXES_PACK.TAX(SAL)	SAL	ENAME
-----	-----	-----
400	5000	KING
228	2850	BLAKE
196	2450	CLARK
238	2975	JONES
100	1250	MARTIN
128	1600	ALLEN
120	1500	TURNER

7 rows selected.

Persistent State: Package Variables



Persistent State: Package Cursor

Example

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE pack_cur  
IS  
    CURSOR c1 IS SELECT empno  
                  FROM emp  
                  ORDER BY empno DESC;  
    PROCEDURE proc1_3rows;  
    PROCEDURE proc4_6rows;  
END pack_cur;
```

Persistent State: Package Cursor

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY pack_cur
IS
    v_empno NUMBER;

    PROCEDURE proc1_3rows
    IS
    BEGIN
        OPEN c1;
        LOOP
            FETCH c1 INTO v_empno;
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Id : '
                || (v_empno));
            EXIT WHEN c1%ROWCOUNT >= 3;
        END LOOP;
    END proc1_3rows;
.....(continued..)
```

Persistent State: Package Cursor

.....(continued..)

```
PROCEDURE proc4_6rows IS
BEGIN
  LOOP
    FETCH c1 INTO v_empno;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Id : '
      || (v_empno));
    EXIT WHEN c1%ROWCOUNT >= 6;
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE c1;
END proc4_6rows;

END pack_cur;
```


Persistent State: Package Cursor

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL> EXECUTE pack_cur.proc1_3rows
      Id : 7934
      Id : 7902
      Id : 7900
SQL> EXECUTE pack_cur.proc4_6rows
      Id : 7876
      Id : 7844
      Id : 7839
```

Summary

- **Overloading**
- **Forward referencing**
- **One-time-only procedures**
- **Persistent state of packaged variables**
- **Invoking Package Function from SQL**



Thank You !